MARGOLIN, Sh. F. --

"Investigation of the Mobility of Trenching Plows in Marshes." Cand Tech Sci, Department of Physicomathematical and Technical Sci, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, 18 Oct 54. (SB, 7 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

MOKHOV, F.D.; KAPIENKOV, I.F.; MARGOLIN, S.F.

Combined hydraulic press system. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 rc.3:35-36
(MIRA 14:6)

(Hydraulic presses)

80880

\$/126/60/009/06/004/025 E073/E335

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

that alloys with Ge concentration above 50 at.% have a Curie temperature between 100 and 110 $^{\circ}$ K and are ferromagnetic between 77 and 110 $^{\circ}$ K. In these alloys only one phase is ferromagnetic and is very probably close to the chemical compound CrGe $_2$.

There are 6 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959, initially;
December 9, 1959, after revision.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320006-4"

80880 5/126/60/009/06/004/025 E073/E335

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

. 7 /11

the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility on the germanium concentration at room temperature and in a magnetic field of 13 900 Oe. As can be seen, the maximum susceptibility occurs in the region of 66.6 at.% Ge. Figure 5 shows the temperature dependence of the reciprocal of the susceptibility for an alloy consisting of 33.3 at.% of Cr and 66.6 at.% of Ge in a magnetic field of 10 800 Oe.

As can be seen, above 225 K the Curie. Weiss law:

X. = T - 0,

is satisfied, where $\Theta_p = 142$ oK (paramagnetic Curie point). Using these experimental data, it was calculated that the number of Bohr magnetons per chromium atom in an alloy containing 66.6 at.% of Ge is 2.3. Microphotographs for alloys containing 65, 66.6, 75 and 80 at.% of Ge are shown in Figure 6. The general conclusion is

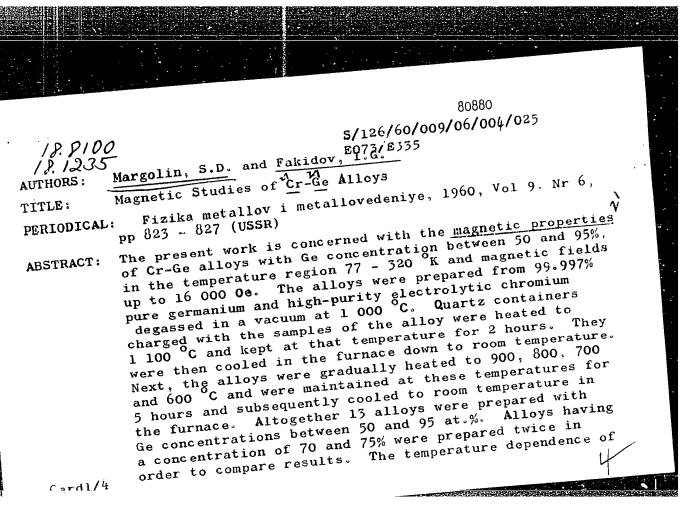
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80880 s/126/60/009/06/004/025 E073/E335

Magnetic Studies of Cr-Ge Alloys

the magnetisation of the alloys was determined by a ballistic method in fields up to 3 000 Oe, by pulling them out from the measuring coil. The magnetic susceptibility was measured with the aid of a pendulum magnetometer (Domenical, Ref 3) in fields up to 16 000 0e. Figure 1 shows the temperature dependence of magnetisation I

(gauss/cm3) for alloys with different concentrations (as indicated) in a magnetic field of 3 000 Oe. As can be seen, the Cr-Ge alloys have a ferromagnetic transformation temperature between 100 and 110 K. The maximum values of magnetisation are found for alloys containing 66.6 and 70 at.% of germanium. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of the magnetisation of the alloy containing 66.6 at.% of germanium for different fields (as indicated). As can be seen, the ferromagnetic transformation temperature lies between 100 and 110 K. Figure 3 shows the magnetisation curves for alloys of different germanium concentration (as indicated) at 77 K. As can be seen the alloy with 66.6 at.% of germanium has the most rapid increase in the magnetisation with field. Figure 4 shows



Magnetic investigation.....

32607 S/137/61/000/011/060/123

0.5 deg/min. It was established that the investigated alloys have two points of ferromagnetic reversal. The true Curie point of these alloys is 283°K. The low temperature point of ferromagnetic reversal (1300K at a field of 2400 oersteds) is a phase transition of the first kind. The ferromagnetic state of the alloys is caused only by the Mn3Ge2 compound. The coercive force HC of this alloy attains a maximum value of 520 oersteds at 231°K, and vanishes at 146 and 280°K. The anomalous course of the temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloys under investigation is explained by the fact that they may be in one of two anti-ferromagnetic states depending on the temperature. At T < 113°K the magnetic moments are oriented at an angle of 180° with respect to one another. At temperatures > 1130K the magnetic moments turn by jump through a small angle, leading to the rise of an uncompensated magnetic moment. It is noted that HC and the remanent magnetization, beginning at a field intensity of 1500 oersteds are independent of the field, whereas the magnetization of the same specimen continues to increase linearly.

A. Rusakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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A060/A101

AUTHORS:

Margolin, S.D., Fakidov, I.G.

TITLE:

Magnetic investigation of alloys of the manganese-germanium

system

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 9, abstract 11Zh56. (V sb. "Magnith. struktura ferromagnetikov". Novosibirsk,

Sib. Otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 211 - 216)

Alloys of Mn-Ge were prepared from electrolytic Mn (99.8%) puri-TEXT: fied of gases, oxides and impurities, and Ge (99.997%). A large number of alloys with >40% Ge content were prepared. On the basis of the data from microsections it was established that only in alloys with >50% Ge does one find exclusively a chemical combination of Mn3Ge2 and Ge. In the remaining alloys besides Mn3Ge2 one also finds Mn5Ge3. Magnetic measurements were carried out in fields up to 2700 oersteds at 77 - 350°K using the ballistic method. The measurements were carried out at a temperature variation at a rate of 0.2 -

Card 1/2

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i	Magnetic Structure (Cont.)	7/5526	
	of a Hysteresis Loop	195	•
•	Kirenskiy, L. V., A. I. Drokin, and D. A. Leptey [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Kraenoyarek]. Effect Elastic and Plastic Deformations on the Magnitude of Therm magnetic Hysterssis	ite of	
! !	Margolin, S. D., and I. G. Fakidov [Institute of Physics Metals AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. Magnetic Studies of Alloys of the Manganese - Cermanium System	of f 211	
	Kirenskiy, L. V., and B. P. Khromev [Institute of Physics Fiberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyersk]. Study of the Appro- to-Saturation Law on Monocrystals of Iron Silicide	each- 217	
	Diyakov, G. P. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Current State of the Problem Concerning the Study of Parity Effects in the Approach-to-Saturation Region	227	
	Card 10/11		

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Perromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The managnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The managnetic contains data on the magnetic structure of Perromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature, According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

Card 2/11

MARGOLIN, S.D.

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov, Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958; Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in forromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

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SOV/126-7-1-27/28 Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys

alloys could be explained using Dzyaloshinskiy's theory (Ref.5). Acknowledgments are made to K.B. Vlasov for his advice. There are 2 figures and 9 references, of which 5 are Soviet, 1 German, 2 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Physics of Metals Institute, Ac.Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320006-4"

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Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys

have two ferromagnetic transition points. The true ferromagnetic Curie point in these alloys is 2830K, and it is confirmed by the alloys obeying the Curie-

(2) The low-temperature ferromagnetic transition point is a phase transition of the first type. This is confirmed by thermograms obtained using Kurlakov's pyrometer which indicated a transition at 113°K with a latent heat of transition. It is also supported by the temperature dependences of magnetization which are not single-valued and depend on whether the sample is heated or cooled (Fig.2). On cooling of a 30-70 Mn-Ge sample in a magnetic field of 2432 0e the transition transition occurs at 130°K.

(3) It is possible that the anomalous behaviour of Card 3/4 temperature dependence of the magnetization of the Mn-Ge

SOV/126-7-1-27/28

Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys

magnetic transition points the authors continued their investigations of the 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy as well as extending their studies to samples with higher amounts of germanium. It was found that all these alloys consisted of only two phases: a compound Mn3Ge2 and Some of the results are given in pure germanium. Fig.1 shows the dependence of the Figs. 1 and 2. Fi coercive force H_c, magnetization I and remanent magnetization I_r on the applied magnetic field H_1 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy. Fig.2 gives the temperature dependence of the magnetization and coercive force of the 30-70 Mn-Ge alloy on heating (circles) and cooling (crosses). From Figs. 1, 2 and other and cooling (crosses). results the authors draw the following conclusions. Card 2/4 (1) The Mn-Ge alloys with 40 at. % of Ge or more

AUTHORS: Margolin, S.D. and Fakidov, I.G.

SOV/126-7-1-27/28

TITLE:

Magnetic Studies of the Manganese-Germanium Alloys (Magnitnyye issledovaniya splavov sistemy marganets-germaniy)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 157-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors reported earlier (Ref.1) that an alloy with 30 at.% of Mn and 70 at.% of Ge has two ferro-magnetic transition points between 77 and 398°K in fields from 20 to 2400 0e. One of these transitions occurs at 283°K and the other at 148°K in fields of 38 0e and at 130°K in fields of 2432 0e. The maximum of magnetization occurs at 173°K at all field intensities. The authors' work showed that the ferro-magnetic state of the Mn-Ge alloys is due to Mn3Ge2 Card 1/4 only. To elucidate the nature of these two ferro-

Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge.

There are 2 figures and four references, one of which is Slavic.

(Note: This is a complete translation).

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of Metal, Ural Branch of the Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R. (Institut Fiziki Metallov Ural'skogo Filiala AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge.

equals 10°C and is independent of the field strength, whilst the second is in the temperature range -125 to -143°C and does depend on the magnetic field strength. The maximum magnetization occurs at 100°C for all the field strengths comprised in the tests. Fig.2 shows the magnetization curves of the 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge alloy at various temperatures, which indicates that for field strengths up to 2400 0e. the magnetization has a linear dependence on the magnetic field strength at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. For elucidating the physical nature of these two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge and other alloys of this system, the authors propose to continue their investigations using more intensive magnetic fields and lower temperatures. Fig.1 shows the temperature dependence of the magnetization of an alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge at various magnetic field strengths (magnetization, Gauss vs. temperature, K). Fig.2 shows the magnetization curves of an alloy with 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge at various temperatures (173, 222, 146 and 77°K).

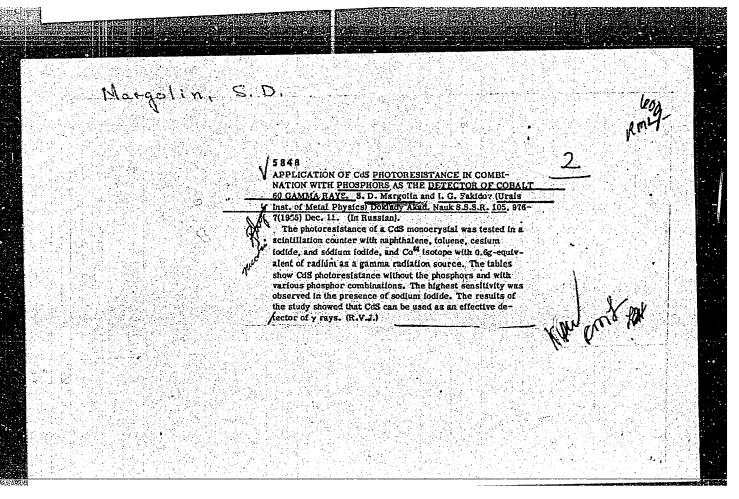
Card 3/4

126-2-25/35
Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn. 70 at.% Ge.

30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge, investigated by the authors of this paper, was produced from electrolytic manganese of 99.8% purity, purified by distillation in a high frequency furnace, and germanium of 99.997% purity with a specific resistance of 1.4 Ohm/cm. The alloy was produced from a mixture of Mn and Ge placed into a quartz ampule which was evacuated to 10 mm Hg. The quartz ampule and its contents were heated in a furnace to a temperature exceeding about 200°C the melting temperature of the alloy (according to the diagram of state), held for two hours at that temperature and, following that, the melt was cooled to a temperature 50 C below the melting point at which it was held for two hours and then slowly cooled in the furnace to room temperature. From the thus produced alloy a specimen 0.402 x 0.302 x 2.0 cm was made; the magnetic measurements were effected by means of a ballistic method. It can be seen from the curves of the temperature dependence of the magnetization shown in Fig.1 that the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge has two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation Card 2/4 in the case of a field strength of 2400 Oe. One of these

MARGELIN, S. D 126-2-25/35 AUTHORS: Margolin, S.D., and Fakidov, I. G. Temperature dependence of the magnetization of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn, 70 at.% Ge. (remperaturnays zavisimost namagnichennosti splava Mn 30 at.%, Ge 70 at.%). TITIE: PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.2, ABSTRACT: The results are described of preliminary investigations of the temperature dependence of the magnetiz tion of the alloy containing 30 at.% Mn and 70 at.% Ge in the temperature range liquid nitrogen up to 120°C, in magnetic fields between 20 and 2400 Oe. Zwicker, I., et alii (Ref.l) studied the diagram of state of Mn-Ge alloys and showed that the compounds Mn5Ge2 and Mn5Ge3 are strongly ferromagnetic at low temperatures. Gastelliz (Ref.2) described results of magnetic investigations of Mn5Ge3. Guigg, K. J., et alii (Ref.3) give data on the residual magnetization and the coercive force of Mn₅Ge₂ and Mn₅Ge₃.

Fakidov, I. G. (one of the authors) et alii (Ref.4) detected existence of two temperatures of ferromagnetic transformation when studying the electric conductivity of Card 1/4 the alloys of the Mn-Ge system.



G-3

MARGOLIN, 5

USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, N. 7050

: Margolin, S.D., Fakidov, I.G. : Institute of Physics of Notels, Urel Brench, Accieny of Author Inst

Sciences, USSR, Sverdlevsk.

: Use of Fhotoresistances of Goddius Sulfide in Genjungtion Title

with Phosphors as a Detector for Gosta Rays from Conc.

Orig Fub: Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1955, 1, No 2, 379-383

Abstract : h thotoresistance made of CAS is quite sensitive to the visible and to X-rays. However, attents and to use CdS crystels to record the herd prese rays have shown that the sensitivity of CdS to rediction from GoOO (1.17 and 1.33 MeV) is shell. It is shown that in conjunction with phospherescent AsI (T1) or CsI (T1), which e it under the influence of germa rays a visitle light of a frequency close to the frequency of the maximum sensitivity of Cas, the photoresistence can be used as a detector for game rays from CoO. The advantage of the case of the tage of such a detector over scintillation counters is the simplicity of the electrical circuit and the absence of the need for photomultipliers and high-viltage stabilized supply.

: 1/1 Card

MARGOLIN, S. D.

Experimental investigation of magnetic surface effect in a ferromagnetic S. D. Margolin. ring. P. 686

Lab. of Electrical Phenomena Institute of Physics of Metals Ural Branch of Academy of Sciences, USSR April 18, 1950

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, Vol. XXI, No. 6, June 1951

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USSR/Physics - Magnetic Induction 21 Mey 50 USSR/Physics - Magnetic Induction, According to Blectromagnetic Ring Flaced in an Alterm Depth, of a Ferromagnetic Ring Flaced in an Alterm Depth, of a Ferromagnetic Field, S. D. Margolin, Insteading Electromagnetic Field, S. D. Margolin, Insteading Electromagnetic Field, S. D. Margolin, Insteading Electromagnetic Induction and Describes app for measuring magnetic induction and resultant readings, which are then used to check resultant readings, which are then used to check theoretical formulas developed earlier ("Zhur Tekh theoretical formulas by depth a, in ferromagnetic	Abysics - Magnetic Induction 21 (Contd) (Contd) aimsoldal election in alternating sinusoidal election. Submitted 20 Mar 50 by Acadin.	
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MARGOLIN, S. D.

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USSR/Physics Steel Plate Magnetic Fields

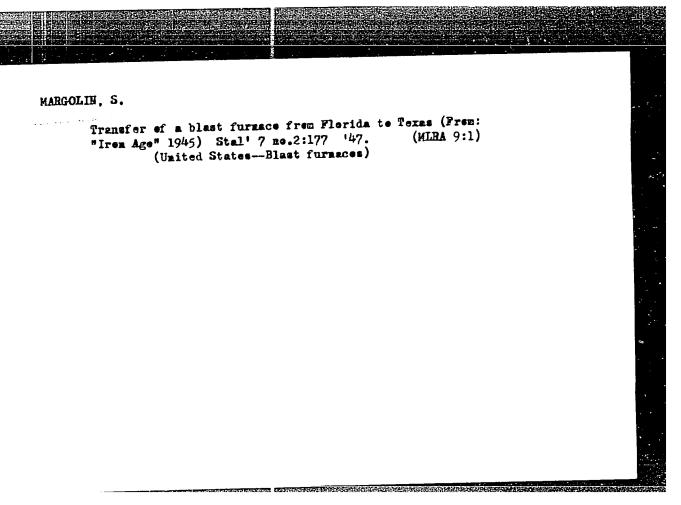
"Computing the Magnetic Skin Effect in Steel Plates and Relationship of Magnetic Permeability to the Charge of the Magnetic Field," S. D. Margolin, Inst Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 10 pp

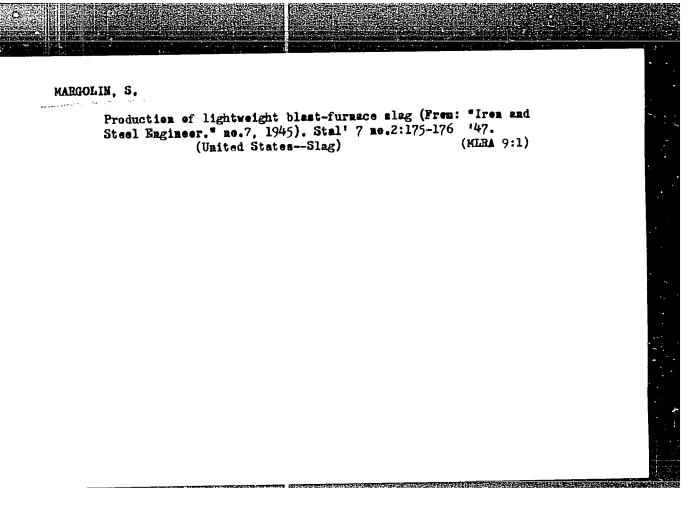
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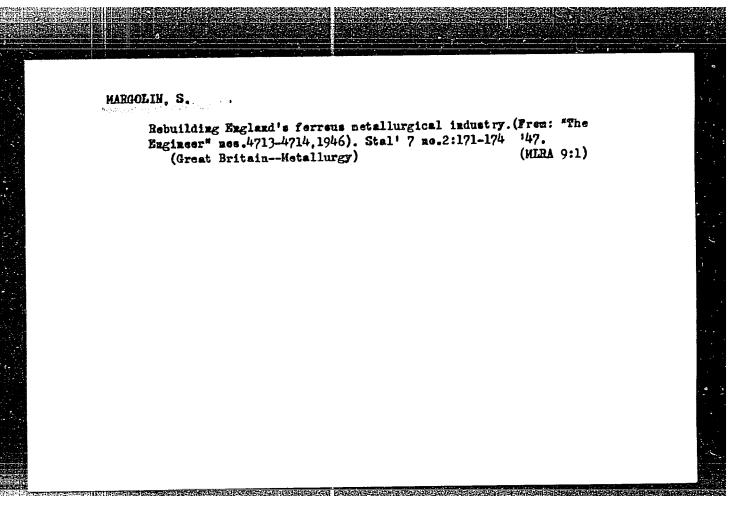
Presents new method developed by Margolin for computing electromagnetic properties of ferromagnetic laminas in an AC field with accounting of relationship of magnetic penetrability and voltage of the magnetic field. Submitted 50 Dec 47.

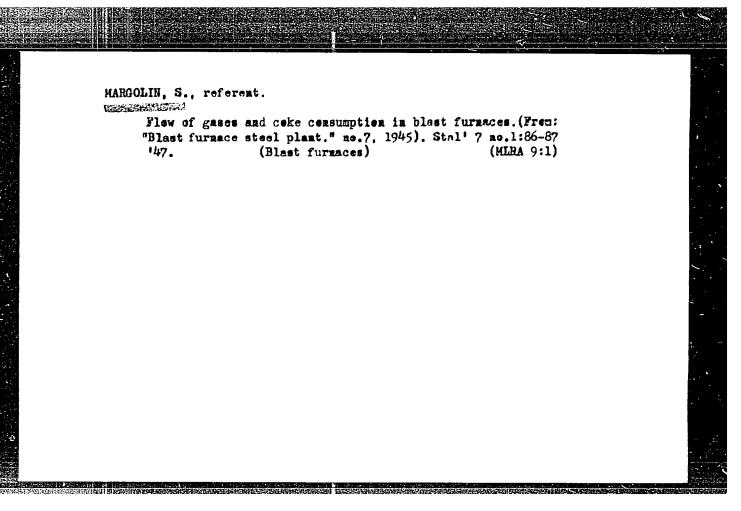
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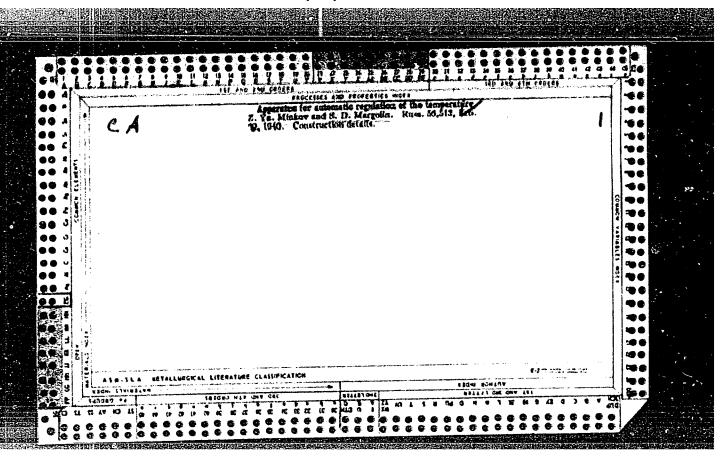








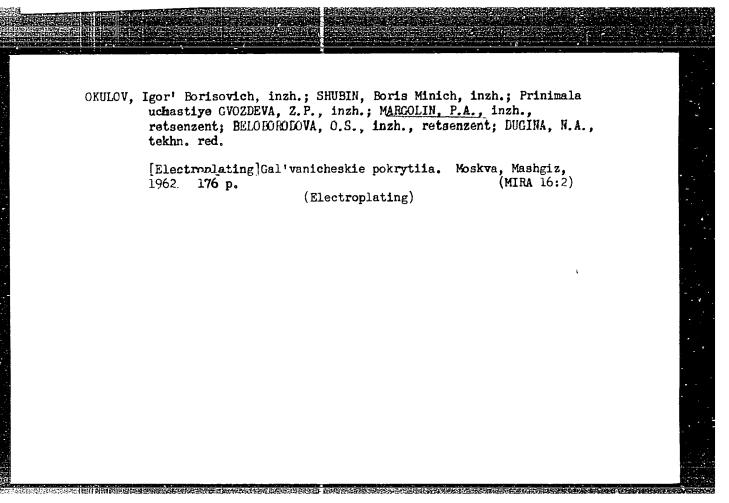
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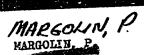


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ENT(1)/EWA(b)-2 UR/0016/65/000/007/0029/0033 AP5017016 ACCESSION NR: 576.851.49.093.31:615.779.9 AUTHOR: Margolin, R. D. TITLE: Experience in the use of antibiotic-containing media for isolation of the causative agents of dysentery SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1965, 29-33 TOPIC TAGS: dysentery, antibiotic, shigella, bacteriologic culture medium ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of 37,640 analyses of infectious material cultured simultaneously on Ploskirev's medium and on a medium with synthomycin (chloramphenicol). The material came from persons who had had contact with dysentery patients, from those who had recovered from acute dysentery, and from healthy persons. Some 44% of the 2245 cultures obtained were isolated only from the synthomycin medium, 22% from Ploskirev's medium, and 34% from both medium. In all the groups investigated, the various causative agents of dysentery (Sonne, Flexner, and Newcastle bacilli) were isolated 1.6-3 times more frequently from the synthomycin medium than from Ploskirev's medium. A biomycin (chlortetracycline) medium was Card 1/2

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Business accounting by crews in grain centers of Moscow Province.
Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.2:6-9 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Moskovskaya oblastnaya kontora Zagotzerno. (Moscow Province--Grain handling)

MARGOLIN, O. YA.

22322 Margolin, O. Ya. Znacheniye M. V. Lomonosova kak osnovopolozhnika termodinamiki. (Doklad na nauch. kruzhke pri kafedre termodinamiki 16 Dek. 1948 G.) sbornik rabot studentov - chlenov nauch. Kruzhkov (Leningr. Koradlestroit. in-t). Vyp. 1, 1949, S. 7-14.-Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

MARGOLIN, O. YA.

22322-Eargolin, O. VA. Znacheniye M.V. Lomonosova Ask Osnovopolozhnika Termodinemiki. (Doklad Ma Nauch. Kruzhke Pri Kefedre Termodinemiki 16 Dek. 1948 G.) Shornik Mohot Studentov-Chlenov Nauch. Kruzhkov (Leningr, Koradlestréit. In-V), Vyp. 1, 1949, 3, 7-14. Bibliogr: 10 NAZV.

So: Letopis' No. 30 1949

BACHURIN, A.V.; MARGOLIN, N.S.; KONDRASHV, D.D.; GORICHEV, N.V.;
ROGOVSKIY, N.I.; YAMPOL'SKIY, M.A.; TYUKOV, V.S.;
ROTSHTEYN, L.A.; GERASHCHENKO, V.S.; KOTCV, V.F.;
BAZAROVA, G.V., red.; PORTYANNIKOV, N.S., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Commodity and monetary relations during the period of transition to communism] Tovarno-denezhnye otnoshceniia v period perekhoda k kommunizmu. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963.

386 p. (Economics)

MARGOLIN, Nison Solomonovich; KHOLIN, I.A., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

> [Financial planning; finance and currency circulation in the national economic plan of the U.S.S.R.] Planirovania finansov; finansy i denezhnoe obrashchenie v narodnokhoziaistvennom plane SSSR. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 158 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Russia--Economic policy) (Finance)

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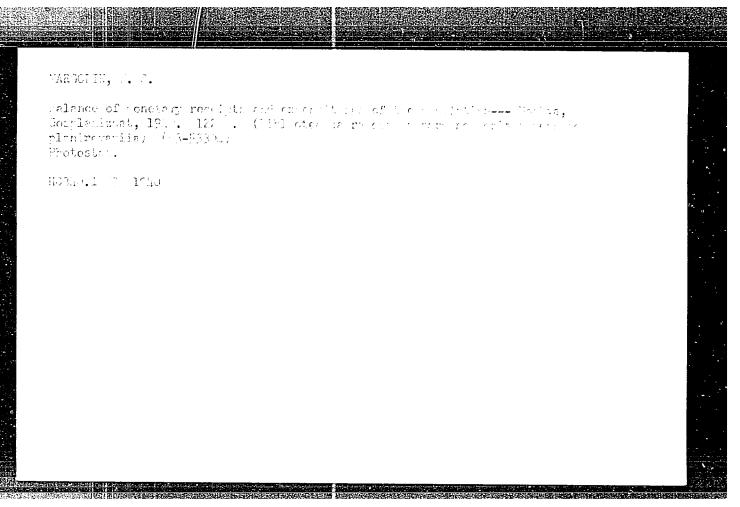
MARGOLIN, N.S.

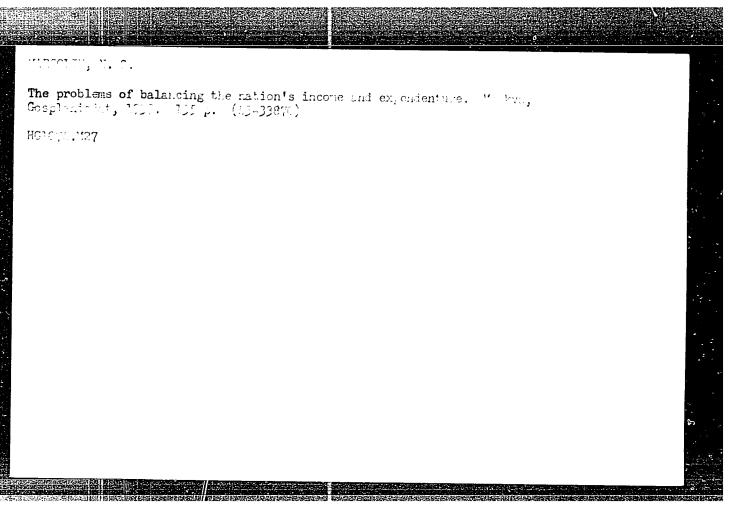
Currency Question

Important lever of currency circulation planning (Balance of money income and expenditures of the population. Reviewed by A. Slavnyy). Cen. i krad. No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

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Problems of Theory and Practice in the Compilation of Accounts.	
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MARGOLIN, N. S.

"The Use of Starting Boxes for the Heating of Trolley Buses,"

SD: Prom. Energet., No. 5, 1948.

Mbr., Moscow Electric Transportation, -c1948-.

ANTIMONOV, B.S., prof.; VEDENIN, N.N., kand. yurid. nauk; GENKIN, D.M., prof.; GRAVE, K.A., prof.; YEPANESHNIKOV, N.V., dots;; ZHUKOVA, L.F., dots.; KUNIK, Ya.A., dots.; L'VOVICH, Yu.Ya.; MARGOLIN, M.Z.; MOROVSKAYA, T.A., dots.; POLENINA, S.V., kand. yurid. nauk; SADIKOV, I.N.; FIALKOV, M.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAZEV, V.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAKHNINA, N.A., kand. yurid. nauk; KIRAKOZOVA, N.Sh., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Government trade regulation] Regulirovanie gosudarstvennoi torgovli. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 339 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Commercial law)

SUKHININ, S.D.; MARGOLIN, M.Ya.; YERPULEV, N.A.

Improvement of the preparation of acetic acid salts. Prom. khim. reak. i osobo chist. veshoh. no.1:26-27 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

MARGOLIN, M. Ya. [Marholin, M. IA.]; SKAZHENNIK, O. K.; KUSHNIR, M. M.

Continuous method of production of a potassium-butyl flotation agent. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:30-31 Ja_Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Donetskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov.

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

MARGOLIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich, konstruktor; USPENSKIY, N.M., red.;
ANDRIAMOV, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Target pistol and its repair] Sportivnyi pistolet i ego
remont] Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 94 p. (MIRA 12:5)

(Pistols--Maintenance and repair)

Oalculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex SOV/108-13-10-6/13 Load Operating as a Surge Generator

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (All-Urion Scientific and

Technical Society of Radio and Communications Engineering

ir. A.S. Popov)

Card 4/4

Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex SCV/108-13-10-6/13 Load Operating as a Surge Generator

to be composed of two unequal pulses with a vertical trailing edge. It is shown that the error of the calculation according to these simplified equations does not exceed 5%, which is quite sufficient. The same method also permits to compute pulses at \$<\frac{1}{2}\$. In the last section the load characteristics and its application in the case of a complex load and of a surge-generator mode of operation are investigated. Two examples, taking into account the second and third harmonic which cause the unsymmetry of tuning, are presented. There are 9 figures and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

May 11, 1956 (initially), and November 15, 1957 (after revision)

Card 3/4

Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex SOV/108-13-10-6/13 Load Operating as a Surge Generator

coefficients of the series expansion of the current pulses into a Fourier (Fur'ye) series versus the relative load resistance

$$X = \frac{R_a}{R_a}$$
 (1), where R_a crit denotes the load resistance

of the cutoff mode of operation, which is specified by formula (2). If the plate load is complex, the plate alternating voltage is not in phase with the first harmonic of the plate current. Hence the plate current pulse in a surge-generator mode of operation becomes unsymmetrical and exhibits a phase shift with respect to the grid yoltage. The dependence of the shape of the plate current pulse upon the mode of operation is investigated, a symmetrical and an unsymmetrical pulse being considered. The components of the unsymmetrical pulse are investigated and for the case of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 simple formulae are derived for the calculation of the expansion coefficients. In order to simplify the mathematical labor the current pulse is considered

Card 2/4

AUTHOR: Margolin Member of the SOV/108-13-10-6/13

Society.

TITLE: Calculation of a Vacuum-Tube Oscillator With a Complex

Load Operating as a Surge Generator (Raschet lampovogo generatora s kompleksnoy nagruzkoy v perenapryazhennom

rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 10, pp 29 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the first presentation of a method for the

computation of the operating schedule and of the load characteristics of a vacuum-tube oscillator in the case \$\infty\$1, which is of paramount practical importance. \$\infty\$denotes the coefficient of plate voltage efficiency. The method of analysis is based upon the utilization of generalized load characteristics. It is distinguished by a particular feature. This is the possibility of using the load characteristics not only if the load is varied,

but also if the mode of operation of the oscillator

is modified (Ref 8). The load characteristics are shown Card 1/4 as a function of the coefficient; and of the normalized

Interrelation of Vacuum-tube Parameters and of

SOV/108-13-2-12/15

Those of a Triode Transistor

There are 8 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are

Soviet

SUBMITTED:

November 12, 1956

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032320006-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

Interrelation of Vacuum-tube Parama
Those of a Triode Transistor

2 Paramaters and of 1 SOV/108-13-2-12/15-

emitter, of a. vacuum-tube with earthed cathode, of a. triode transistor with earthed collector, and of an vacuum-tube with earthed anode were investigated. Comprisingly is said: 1) For the analysis of wacuumtube - and : triode transistor : diagrams the same system of equivalent parameter S (slope of the current characteristic), R_{iO} (internal resistance, caused by the internal feed-back), and D (a factor analogous to the amplification factor in the valve) can be used as well as the equivalent diagram which is based upon the consideration of the vacuum-tube and the triode transistor as current generator. 2) The equivalent parameters coincide with the valve parameters (S, R, D) in the case of the valve. In the triode transistor the equivalent parameters can be rather simply brought in connection with the h-parameters. A difference between the valve- and the semiconductor parameters is due to the existence of the factor of the positive feed-back (DK) in the triode transistor

Card 2/3

AUTHOR: Margolin, M. C. Sov/ 108-13-q-12/15

TITLE: Interrelation of Vacuum-tube In Parameters and of Those

of a Triode Transistor (Vzaimosvyaz' mezhdu parametrami

elektronnoy lampy i poluprovodnikovogo trioda)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 79-85 (USSR)

Received: April 25, 1958

ABSTRACT: Between the triode transistor and the vacuum-tube

there is a great difference with respect to the internal physical processes. In spite of this the same computation method and the same equivalent diagram can be used in the analysis of processes connected with the external current

circuit. The reason for this is the fact that the vacuumtune as well as the triode transistor can be considered
as current generators. The fundamental equations for the
equivalent current circuit (8), (9), and (10) are derived.
These are then used for the analysis of the separate
diagrams. In the case of high frequence the equivalent
parameters become complex. The schemes of: a triode tran-

sistor with earthed basis, of a vacuum-tube with

Card 1/3 earthed grid, of a triode transistor with earthed

The Elec	etron-tube (Cont.)	409	
Z. I. Moin devel	del', I. Kh. Nevyazhskiy, and N. S. Bes loping this method. There are 15 refere	chestnov, for their contribution nces, all Soviet.	
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Card 2/5	- e	J=	,
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Jygokia, Mikhail Grigor Je vich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 409

Margolin, Mikhail Grigor'yevich

Lempovyy usilitel' moshchnosti; analiz i raschet (The Electron-tube Power Amplifier; Analysis and Design) Moscow, Goseneroizdat, 1957. 109 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Akalumin, S. A.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L. Ya.

The book is intended for engineers, technicians and scientists, and may also be of use to students in higher grades of specialized instructions of higher education,

COVERAGE: The monograph deals with the analysis and computation of H-F electrontube power amplifiers under their most complex operating conditions; the analysis and computation are based upon the method of generalized load characteristics developed by the author. The author thanks B. P. Aseyev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for his advice. The Soviet scientists M. V. Shuleykin end A. I. Berg, are mentioned as the origin ators of the method of plate-current pulse analysis for the investigation of electron-tube power amplifiers. Mention is made of A. L. Mints, I. G. Klyatekin, B. P. Aseyev, S. I. Yevtyanov, Cerd 1/5

USSR/Electronics - Self-anode modulation of transmitters

FD-1055

Card

Pub 90-3/12

Author

M. G. Margolin

Title

Self-anode modulation of tube oscillators

Periodical

Radiotekhnika 9, 33-42, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract

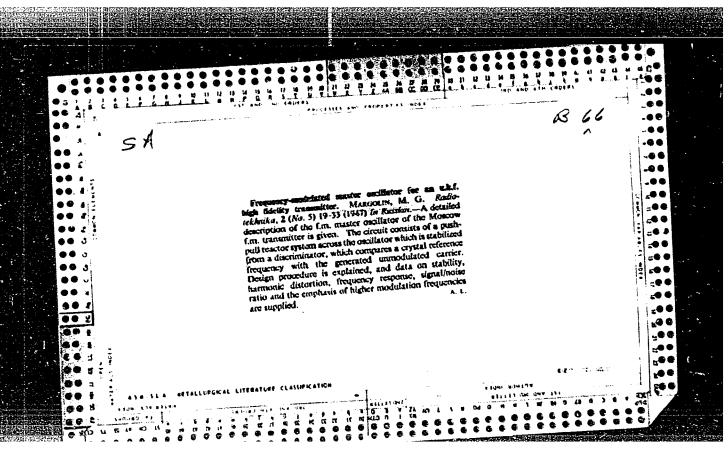
The author undertakes analysis and calculation of some variants of self-anode modulation systems, using his method of the generalized load characteristics of a high-frequency oscillator. Three references: USSR, 1946, 1949, 1950. Graphs; schematic

diagram; tables.

Institution

Submitted

4 February 1951



MARGOLIN, Mikhail Grigor'yevich

Cand. Technical Sci.

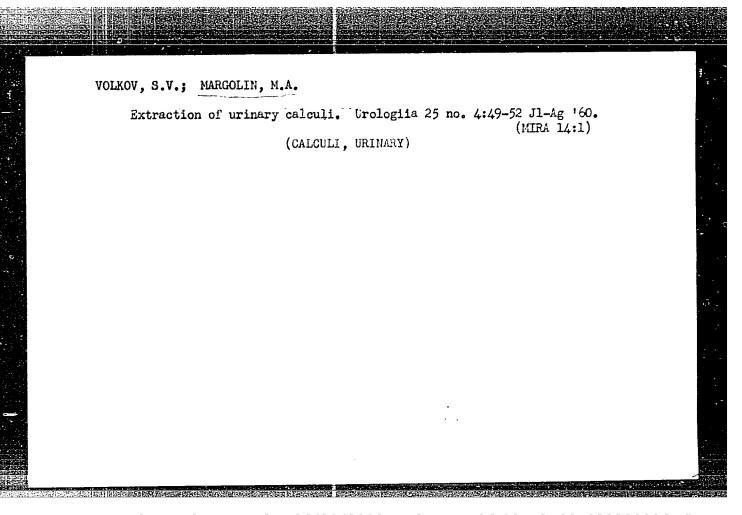
Mil. Engr. Third Rank, -1941-.

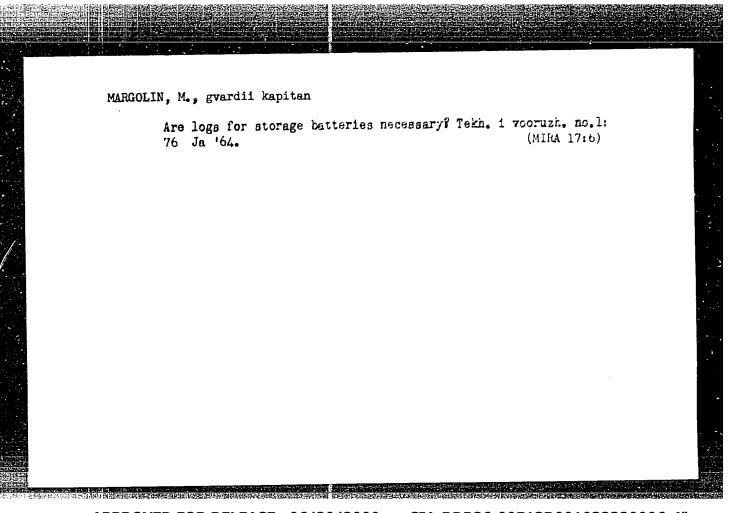
"Frequency Modulated Master Oscillator of an Ultra Short Wave Transmitter for High-Fidelity Broadcasting,"

SO: Radio-tekh., 2, No. 5, 1946.

Active Mor., VNORIE, -1950-.

Stalin 1st Prize, 1941, Electrical instrument.





KADUKOV, Ta.; MARGOLIN, M.; BUEHDRUKER, M.; (Tallin, Estonskaya SSR); MANUYLOV, A.; PISHCHEFS, S.

Improve record keeping in grain storage. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.10: (MIRA 13:10)

1. L'vovskoye meshoblastnoye upravleniye khlebopreduktov (for Kadukov. Margolin). 2. Glavnyy inshener Upravleniya po priyemke i sokhrannosti sernovykh, maslichnykh kul'tur i sortovykh semyan Ministerstva khlebopreduktov Kazakhskoy SSR (for Manuylov).

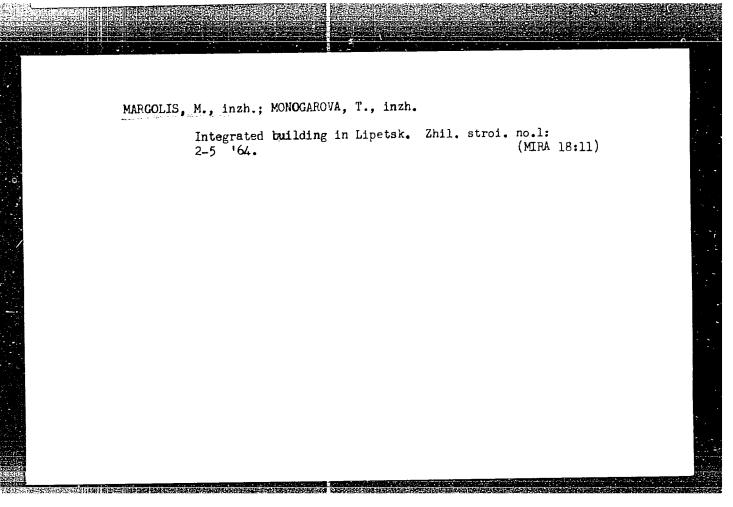
3. Belotserkovskaya realizatsionnaya baza (for Pishchets).

(Grain elevators—Accounting)

KADUKOV, Ya.: MARGOLIN, M.

Cleaning mite-infested grain. Kuk.-elev.prom.22 no.12:8-10 D '56.
(MURA 10:2)

1. L'vovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye Gosudarstvemhoy inspektsii po kachestvu sel'skokhozyastvennykh produktov i syr'ya.
(Grain--Cleaning) (Mites)



KOLCHIN, I.K.; GAL FERRIN, Ye.L.; BOBKOV, S.S.; MARGOLIS, L.Ya.

Bismath-molybdenum-phosphorus catalysts of exidation and of exidative ammonolysis of propriene. Kin.i kat. 6 no.51878(MIRA 18:11)

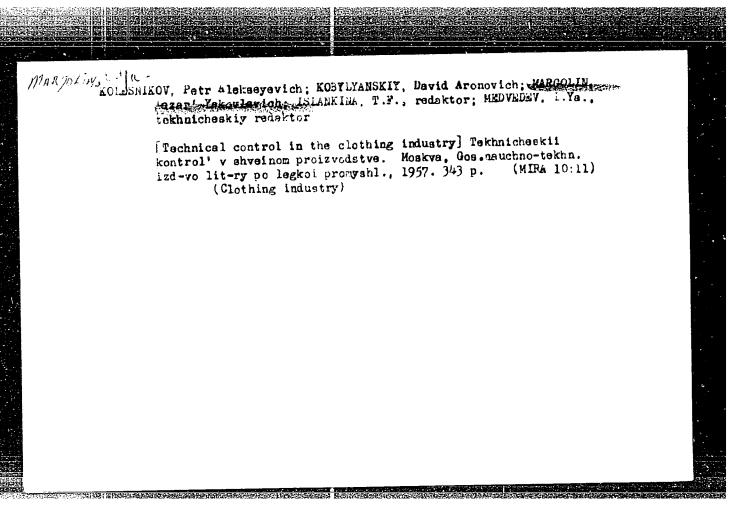
883 S-0 '65.

KRYLOVA, A.V.; MARGOLIS, L.Ye.; CHIZHIKOVA, G.I.

Electric properties of the mass and surface of zinc oxide.

Kin.i ket. 6 no.52854-859 S.O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

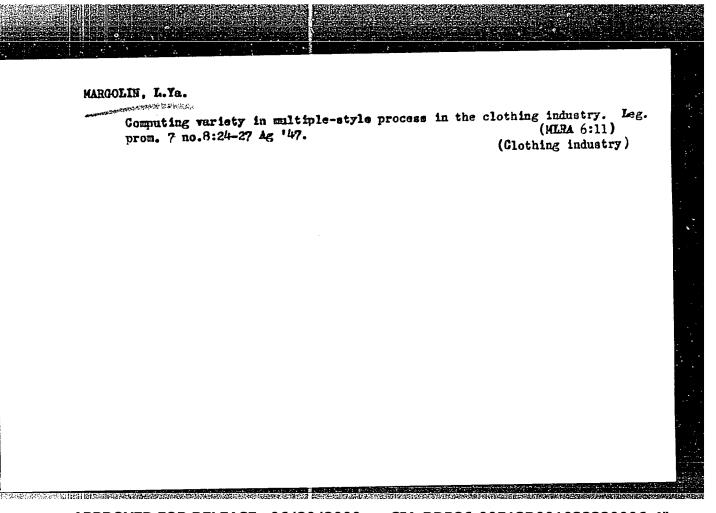


MARGOLIN, L. YA.

36245

Iz omyta vnedreniya nauchnoissledovatel' skikh robot. (Vsesoyuz. nauch-issled.
in - t shvaynoy prom-sti). Legkaye prom-st', 1949, No. 10, s. 11-12

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949



KOT, V.I., inzh.; MARGOLIN, L.Ya., inzh.

Modernizing the automatic control systems of mine ventilation units.

Ugol' 36'no.4:28-30 Ap '61.

1. Zavod "Krasnyy metallist".

(Mine ventilation)

(Automatic control)

s/121/60/000/006/008/008

AUTHORS:

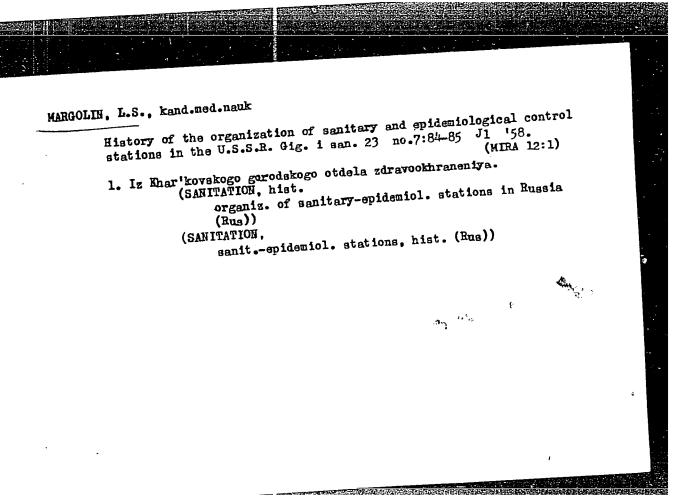
Margolin, L. V., Karacheva, N. A.

TITLE:

The Reaming of Apertures in Caprone Articles

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 6, p. 38

The author describes a reamer for the machining of apertures of TEXT: caprone parts which, owing to deformations during the pressing process or because of inaccurate casting, have to be given the right geometric shape and necessary accuracy to size. The reamer has a front angle $\psi = 20^{\circ}$, a rear angle $\omega = 8^{\circ}$, an angle of inclination of the spiral grooves $\omega = 10^{\circ}$ and a partition cone angle y = 0°49'. It is made of Y10A (U10A) grade steel, which makes it possible to give the cutting edge a more pointed shape than this could be done with high-speed steel or hard alloys. Dry machining takes place at a cutting speed of 16.2 m/min with manual feed. The reaming allowance should be 0.08-0.2 mm on the diameter. Reaming under the mentioned conditions results in a 2nd-class precision with highly polished surface. The author points out that, since not only plastic deformations but also elastic deformations are arising during the machining of caprone, the machined aperture will be somewhat smaller in diameter than that of the reamer, which makes it necessary to choose the reamer diameter somehat larger than the maximum diameter of aperture. There are 2 diagrams. Card 1/1



5(1)

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, K. N., Engineer, Margolin, L. R., Engineer SOV/67-58-6-22/22

TITLE:

Industrial Oxygen Plants Being Produced in the USSR (Ustanovki tekhnicheskogo kisloroda, vypuskayemyye v SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Kislorod, 1958, Nr 6, Rear Cover (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The table gives a survey of the various types of oxygen plants operated in the USSR, namely, SKADS-17, KGN-30, UKGS-100-1, KGSN-100, KZh-150, KG-300M, KT-1000 and their technical and economic index figures, i.e., efficiency of each plant, degree of purity of the oxygen produced, power consumption, prime cost of oxygen, dimensions of plants, their price inclusive of supplementary appliances, capital investment per unit with one block. The specification further comprises elementary data of the scheme (e.g. oxygen-nitrogen high pressure plant (200 atmospheres absolute pressure), piston engine driven by compressed gas, and pump for liquid oxygen), accessory machine equipment. Remarks are made concerning the nitrogen obtained as a by-product, etc.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60.601

UUSISKUU1032320006-4

14(1) AUTHORS: Ivanov, K. N., Engineer, Margolin, L. R., Engineer

sov/67-59-2-18/18

TITLE:

Reference Table (Spravochryye materialy). Air-fractionating Units With High Efficiency (Vozdukhorazdelitel'nyye agregaty

PERIODICAL:

bol'shoy proizvoditel'nosti) Kislorod, 1959, Nr 2, Rear Cover (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This abstract contains a table on the efficiency of various air-fractionating units (KT-3600 AR, BR-4A, BR-5, BR-1, and BR-1M) with the following data: technical-economic indices, degree of purity, specific power consumption, prime cost of oxygen, dimensions of the individual apparatus, building costs, capital investment per unit. Further, the basic data of the individual apparatus, their supplementary machine equipment, and data on special features of the apparatus are listed. There is 1 table.

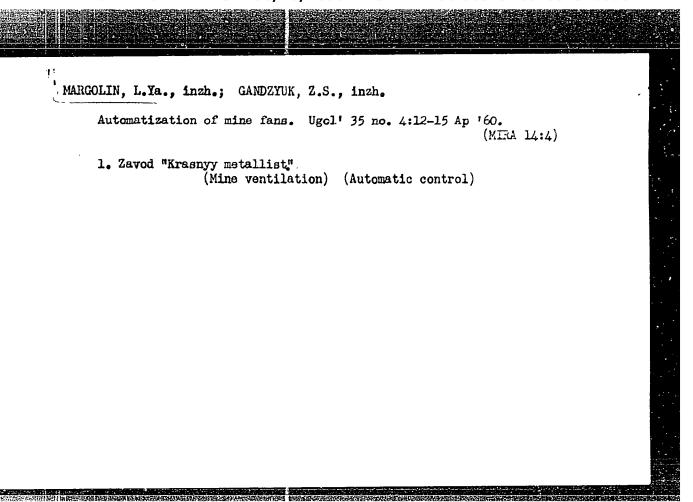
Card 1/1

MARGOLIN, K.P.

Meteorological Abst. Vol. 4 No. 3 Mar. 1953 Part 2 Bibliography on Frost and Frost Forecasting

4C - 328551.524.37:632.11(47) Genkel', P. A. and Margolin, K. P., O fiziologicheskikh osobennostiakh, povyshalushchikh ustolchvost' zernovykh kul'tur protiv zamorozkov. [Physiological factors increasing frost resistance of crops.] Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklaciy, 82(5): 785-788, Feb. 11, 1952. DIG--An Incidence of frost in June 1950 in southern Russia is discussed. Frost damage to plants varied with topography; at a distance of 20-50m from forest belts less damage was observed. The frost resistance of different plants and at different developmental phases of the same plant depends on the viscosity of the protoplasm. High viscosity seems to be associated with good drought resistance and poor frost resistance. This circumstance may be important for the selective cultivation of plants in different climatic regions. Subject Headings:

1. Shelter belt effects. 2. Frost resistance of plants. 3. Drought resistance. 4. U.S.S.R.--A.A.



MARGOLIN, L.V., inzh.; SITNIKOV, L.P., red.; KUDRYAVITSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Collection of inventions; hoisting and transporting machinery for agriculture]Sbornik izobretenii; pod emno-transportnye sredstva dlia sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1962. 67 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobreteniy i otkrytiy. (Agricultural machinery)

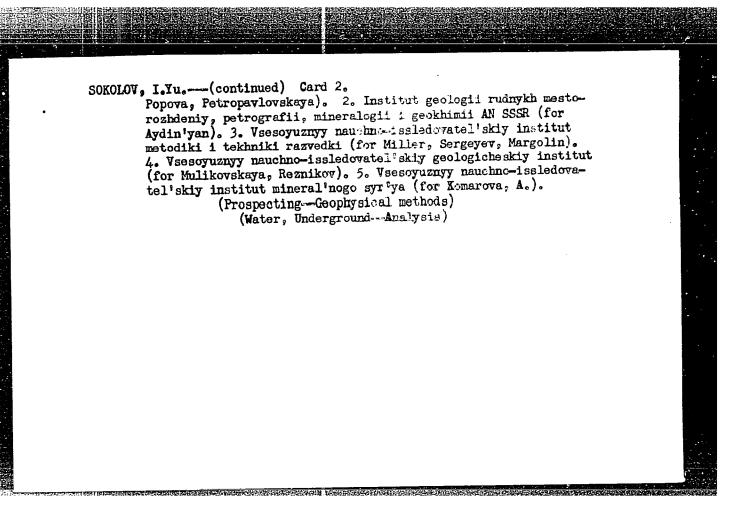
LIBINA, R.I.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MILLER, A.D.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.

Method for analyzing natural waters and water extracts with extraction concentration of diethyldithiccarbamate microelements.

Trudy VITR no.3:317-337 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Water, Underground-Analysis)

(Trace elements) (Carbanic acid)



SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DALMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOFYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, YU.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tek hn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhova, Palkina, (Continued on next card)

MARGOLIN, L.M., kand. geograf. nauk Short-range forecast of a flood hydrograph. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:21-25 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8) 1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

BROSIN, N.A.; BULANTO, A.G.; VLADINORM, A.M.; GRICCOUYEV, V.I.; VEFFENDY, P.V.;
ZAMMAROV, V.N.; MARGOLIN, I.M.; SEMERICI, F.V.; LADEKEV, YO.S.;
SOVERCHATEN, V.A.; FIDER 1, T.O.

Brief news. Metaor. I missel. Th. 9:01-64 S 155.

(MINA 18:3)

BELOGUROV, Yu.A.; BELYAYEV, A.F.; VISHMEVSKIY, P.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; KAGANER, M.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.; POLYAKOVA, Ye.A. SMIRNOVA, S.I.

In the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:62 Je 164 (MIRA 17:8)

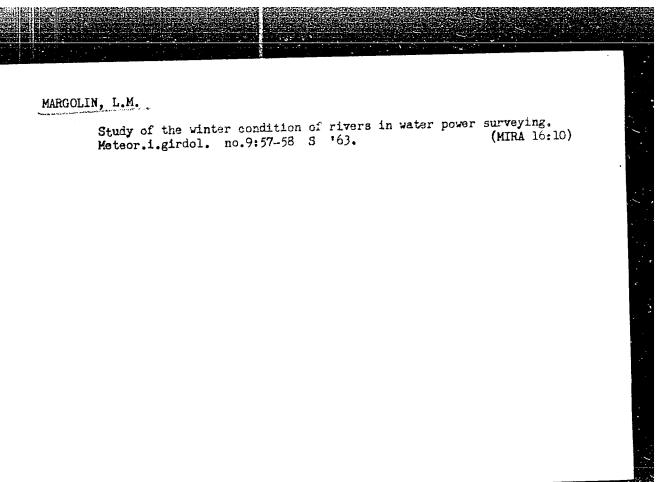
In the institutions of the Hydrometeorological Service. Ibid.: 63.

Meetings, conferences, seminars. Ibid.:63-64

Abroad. Tbid.:64.

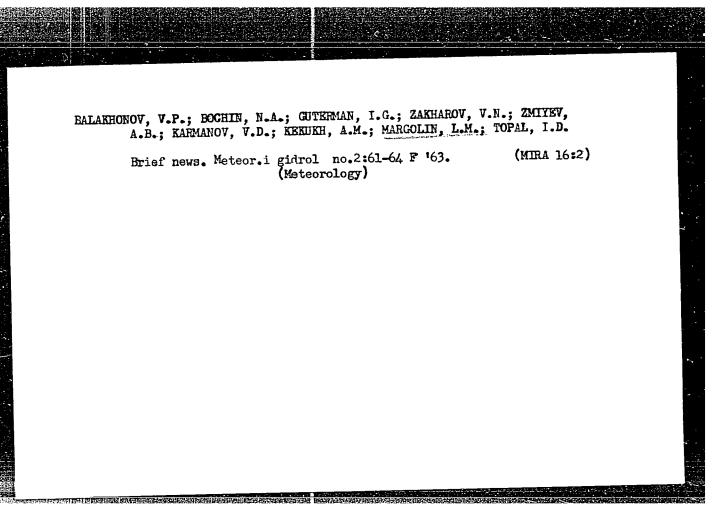
MARGOLIN, L.M.; MAKAROVA; PAPINASHVILI, K.I.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.; POPOV, I.V.; SKORODUMOV, D.Ye.

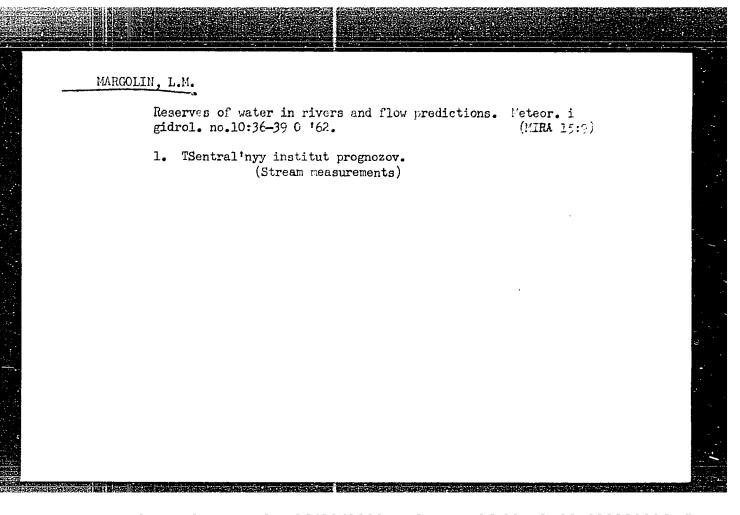
Brief news. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:63-64 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

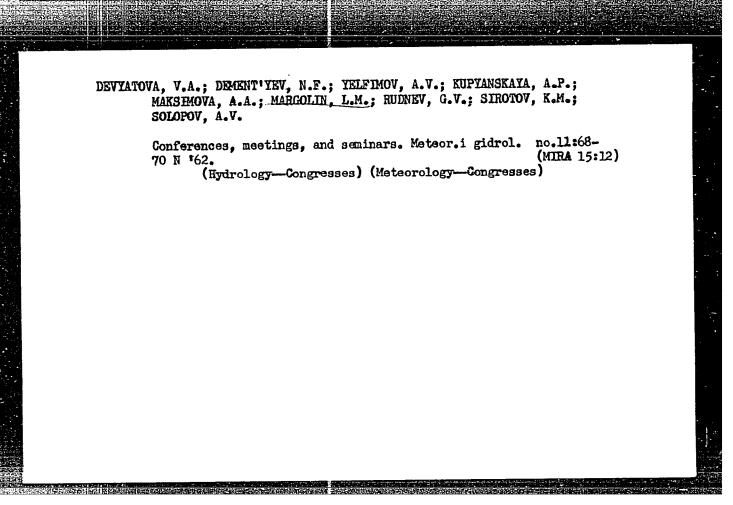


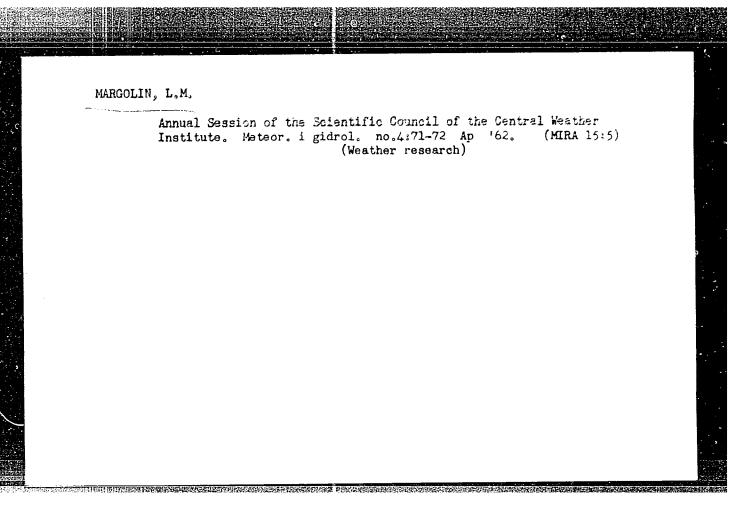
ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.L.; BIRMAN, B.A.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; MARGOLIN, L.M.;
NEMCHINOV, S.V.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.

Brief news. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:63-64 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)









From the Experience in Hydrologic Service

sov/50-58-11-15/25

made more precise, and advice and warning are given out. The authors of the hydroforecasts remain in close contact with the synoptic group of the weather station. Any changes of the synoptic situation and the possible further development of events are discussed daily. During the strong rise of the water level a 24 hour skeleton service is introduced both into the flood commissions and into many economic organisations. At the completion of the service conclusions are drawn from the gathered experience. The described outlines of the organisation in Moscow and its surroundings correspond to a large extent with those of other UGMS's. The individual measures in the author's opinion worth mentioning are comprised in seven points. An exchange of opinion in the Press regarding the method and extent of the hydrologic service will considerably facilitate the current work in the fields for the local operators of the hydrometeorologic service.

Card 2/2

SOV/50-58-11-15/25 AUTHOR: Margolin, L. M.

From the Experience in Hydrologic Service TITLE: (Iz opyta gidrologicheskogo obsluzhivaniya)

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 48-49 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

The spring flood is the most responsible period for the ABSTRACT:

hydrologic service. Therefore it is important to be prepared for it in time. The sector of hydroforecasts of the UGMS of the central areas has been assisting departments, institutions and

enterprises in Mascaw and its surroundings for more than

20 years. Each year at the end of February detailed information is prepared for the city and area flood commissions on the conditions of hydraulic constructions. The first advice is given regarding the probable time of the flood and the height of its level. Early in March the long term, basic hydrologic forecasts are compiled. These forecasts and their outcomes are discussed and approved by a conference of experts, and then, by telephone or telegraph given to the interested circles and the district flood commissions. The ferecasts are reproduced and sent by mail to other interested persons. According to the

development of the spring-time conditions these forecasts are Card 1/2

A Method for the Long-Termed Forecast of the Opening-up of Rivers in the Drainage Area of the Oka

Oka was divided in 4 regions, and characteristic anomalies of yearly breakage terms were determined for the rivers in the regions. These characteristics, together with the angle of isobaric direction, supplied the relations of acceptable security (svyazi priyemlemoy obespechennosti) (84% on an average). The background method is applicable to rivers in flat country under a temperate continental climate only. Finally, the author tries to explain the causes of prognostic relations of breakage terms with the direction of air motion. There are 2 Soviet references.

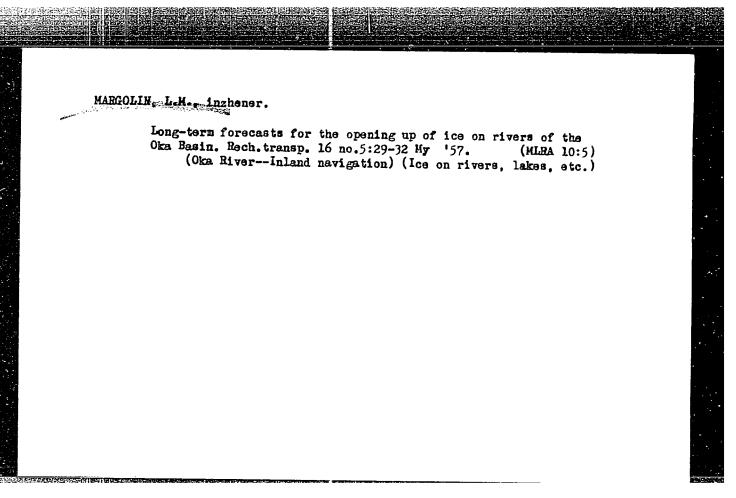
Card 2/2

SOV/50-58-10-9/20 3(0) Margolin, L. M. A Method for the Long-Termed Forecast of the Opening-up of AUTHOR: Rivers in the Drainage Area of the Oka (Metod dolgosrochnogo TITLE: prognoza srokov vskrytiya rek basseyna Oki) Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 39-40 (USSR) PERIODICAL: The forecast referred to in the title and suggested by the author (Ref 1) is based on 3 arguments: a) characteristics of ABSTRACT: anticyclonic activity in the preceding period, b) snow deposits, and c) type of atmospheric circulation. Difficulties arise in determining argument c) as this is usually done in a subjective way. The author tried therefore, to find a more objective and physically better founded method of forecasting. He was able to obtain the best and practically most acceptable results by using the characteristics of the directions of air motions (Ref 2). The method is also simple and easy to be applied. All this concerns the ice breaking of large rivers. For the smaller rivers there are no observations over many years available on the time

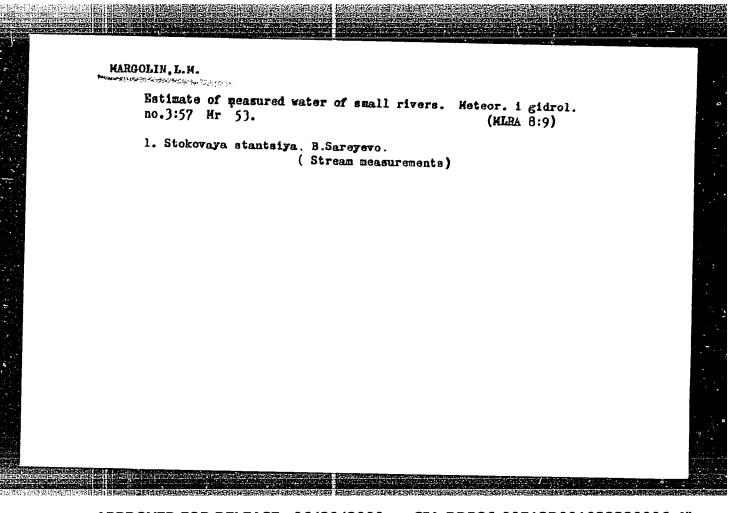
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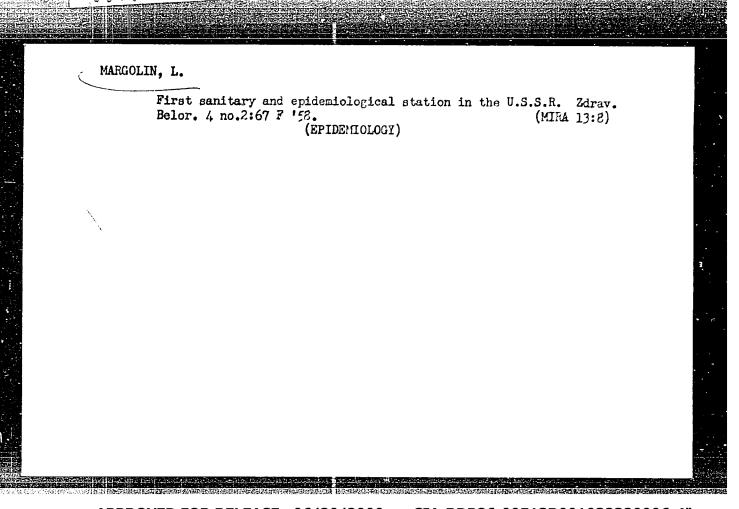
Card 1/2

of ice breakage. In such cases, the author used so-called regional background forecasts. The entire drainage area of the

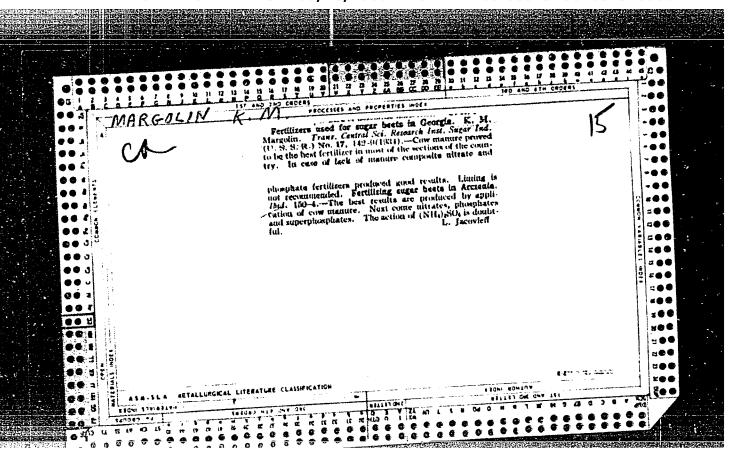


Margolin, X	7.8-218 Azarkovich, E. Sh. and Margolin, L. M., Malye rekt i ikh norms stoke. [Small rivers and their flow normals.] Molecularit Gilitchagia, Moscow, No. 3:44-56, May/June 1955. fig. table, refs. DWB—The results of a 5-6 year series of observations on the flow normal of small rivers carried out in the basin of the Upper Volga are analyzed. The flow normal k for each point, the mean annual flow in liters/sec km² and the degree of woodiness and marshiness are given in a table and the dependence between the coefficient of diminution of flow normal of small rivers upon woodiness and swampiness is shown in a graph. Subject Heidings: 1. River flow 2. Volga River—[L.D.]	T. Com
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AKOPOV, M.G.; BASMANOV, V.A.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; GREKULOVA, L.A.; KLASSEN, V.I.; LIVSHITS, A.K.; MITROPANOV, S.I.; PLAKSIN, I.N.; PCDKOSOV, L.G.; STREMOVSKIY, L.I.; STRIGIN, I.A.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; FODOROV, I.N.; KHONINA, O.I.; SHIFRINA, E.D.; EQUELES, M.A.

Isai Zakharovich Margolin (1903-1903); an obituary. TSvet. met. 36 no. 12 70 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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